Astrology

Numerology

Palmistry



Vastu Shastra

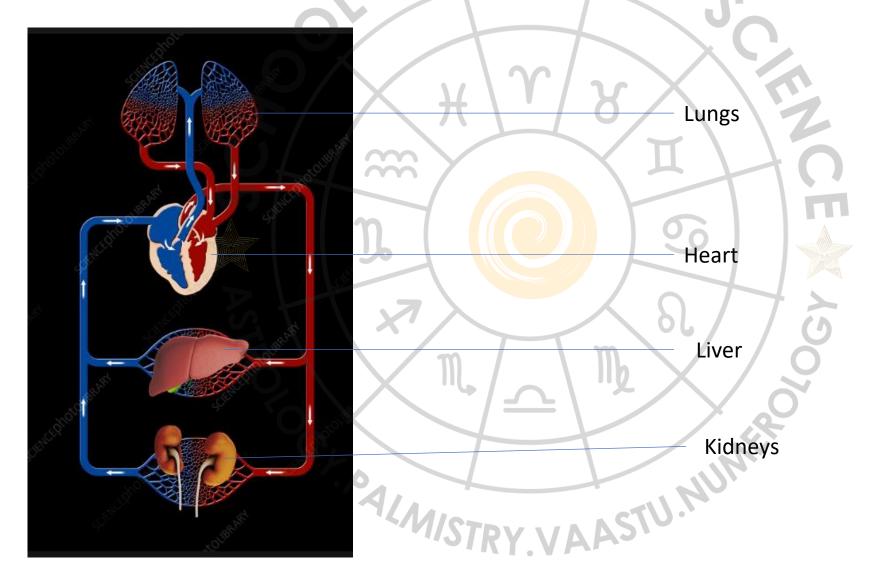
Tarot Reading

School of Occult Science

Medical Astrology – Lung Diseases



Position of Lungs with respect to other organs



Lung Diseases

- Doctors may classify lung conditions as obstructive lung disease or restrictive lung disease. Obstructive lung diseases include conditions that make it hard to exhale all the air in the lungs. People with restrictive lung disease have difficulty fully expanding their lungs with air.
- Obstructive and restrictive lung disease share the same main symptom: shortness of breath with exertion.

Lungs and Respiratory System

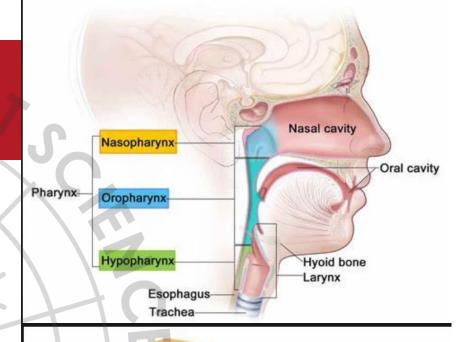
The **function** of the human **respiratory system** is to transport air into the lungs and to facilitate the diffusion of Oxygen into the blood stream (which we need for our cells to live and function properly). Its also receives waste Carbon Dioxide from the blood and exhales it.

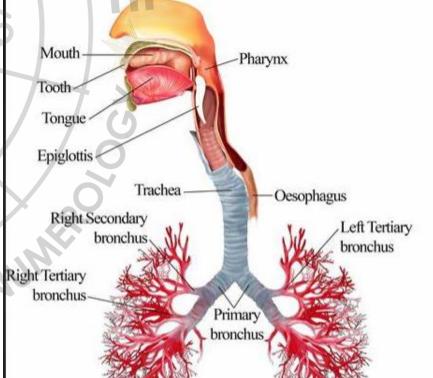
Anatomy of the Respiratory System

Nose and Nasal Cavity. The nose and nasal cavity form the main external opening for the respiratory system and are the first section of the body's airway—the respiratory tract through which air moves

- Mouth.
- Pharynx
- Larynx
- Trachea
- Bronchi and Bronchioles
- Lungs

- Muscles of Respiration
- •Cells -Epithelial cells -Nerve cells -Muscle cells
- •Tissues -Epithelial tissues -Nerve tissues -Muscle tissues -Connective tissues



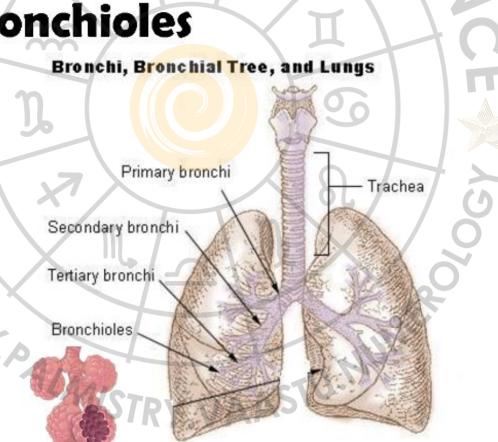


Bronchi and Bronchioles

Definition: Bronchi and Bronchioles

THINK OF IT LIKE A

- Trachea- the passage for air to the lungs (the trunk)
- Bronchus- Branches off the trachea (also called primary bronchi)
- Bronchi- the two smaller subdivisions of the bronchus (smaller branches)
- Bronchioles-the even smaller subdivisions of the bronchi (even smaller branches)
- Aveoli-gas exchange units (leaves)



Signs and Symptoms of Respiratory Diseases

- Cough
- Sputum
- Hemoptysis (coughing of blood)
- Dyspnea (shortness of breath tight feel in the chest)
- Wheezes
- Chest pain

Diseases

The most common causes of obstructive lung disease are:

- Asthma. This chronic respiratory condition is caused by consistent inflammation of the airways. ... Asthma is a condition in which your airways narrow and swell and may produce extra mucus.
- <u>COPD</u> Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a chronic inflammatory lung disease that causes obstructed airflow from the lungs. Symptoms include breathing difficulty, cough, mucus (sputum) production and wheezing.

Bronchitis, Emphysema., Lung Cancer. ... Emphysema and chronic bronchitis are the two most common conditions that contribute to COPD. These two conditions usually occur together and can vary in severity among individuals with COPD.

Bronchitus and Emphysema

Bronchitis is an inflammation of the lining of your bronchial tubes, which carry air to and from your lungs. People who have bronchitis often cough up thickened mucus, which can be discolored. Bronchitis may be either acute or chronic.

Emphysema is a lung condition that causes shortness of breath. In people with emphysema, the air sacs in the lungs (alveoli) are damaged. Over time, the inner walls of the air sacs weaken and rupture — creating larger air spaces instead of many small ones. This reduces the surface area of the lungs and, in turn, the amount of oxygen that reaches your bloodstream. When you exhale, the damaged alveoli don't work properly and old air becomes trapped, leaving no room for fresh, oxygen-rich air to enter.

Most people with emphysema also have chronic bronchitis. **Chronic bronchitis** is inflammation of the tubes that carry air to your lungs (bronchial tubes), which leads to a persistent cough.

Emphysema and chronic bronchitis are two conditions that make up **chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).**

Lung Cancer

Lung cancer, also known as **lung carcinoma** is a malignant lung tumor characterized by uncontrolled cell growth in tissues of the lung.



Lung Cancer Main Function Process of Gas Exchange called Respiration Trache Bronchus Bronchi Lung Cancer is the uncontrolled growth of malignant cells that originate in the lungs. Lung cancer may spread to lymph nodes or other organs in the body, such as the brain.

Disorders

Disorders of the respiratory system can be classified into several general groups:

- Airway obstructive conditions (e.g., emphysema, bronchitis, asthma)
- **Pulmonary** (artery connected with lungs) restrictive conditions (e.g., fibrosis, sarcoidosis, alveolar damage, pleural effusion)
- Vascular diseases (e.g., pulmonary edema, pulmonary embolism, pulmonary hypertension) (The vascular system, also called the circulatory system, is made up of the vessels that carry blood and lymph through the body.)
- Infectious, environmental and other "diseases" (e.g., pneumonia, tuberculosis, asbestosis, particulate pollutants)
- Primary cancers (e.g. bronchial carcinoma, mesothelioma)
- Secondary cancers (e.g. cancers that originated elsewhere in the body, but have seeded themselves in the lungs)
- Insufficient surfactant (e.g. respiratory distress syndrome in pre-term babies) .Disorders of the respiratory system are usually treated by a pulmonologist and respiratory therapist.

Astrological Significators related to Breathing Problems

- Breathing Gemini, Mercury, Rahu; Airy Signs and Mutability (Dual signs)
- Gemini / Cancer 3rd and 4th H lungs, bronchial tubes, diaphragm (partly by Cancer and Leo), Inhaled breath and oxygenation of the body through breathing
- Respiratory Allergies Mutability, Prominently Moon; Cancer, Gemini, Mercury (Budh)
- Respiratory Disorders Mutability, Gemini, Mercury, Moon-Mercury, Moon-Saturn, Third House, Saturn in 3rd House
- The tubes of the lungs (known as the bronchial tubes or the bronchi) and Trachea –
 Gemini
- Lungs Gemini; (3rd / 4th houses for lower lungs) Leo for base of lungs and pulmonary diaphragm (except the portion arising from lumbar vertebrac – ruled by Libra)
- Upper Respiratory System (Pharynx, Larynx and Trachea) Gemini

PALMISTRY

Pulmonary Artery – Leo (their lining under Cancer)

- Pulmonary circulation: Gemini
- Pulmonary disease: Mercury Saturn, Saturn in Gemini, Sun, Jupiter/Saturn
- Pulmonary disorders: Gemini
- Pulmonary emphysema Venus-Saturn
- Taurus also rules aspects of the respiratory system due to the association with the throat, hence this Sign governs the pharynx, larynx, tonsils, adenoids, and the thyroid. As Venus is the ruler of Taurus, so role of Venus could also be there.

Whooping cough:

- Mercury afflicted in birth-chart at Taurus or Gemini may cause this trouble.
- Placement of Moon in 6th/8th/12 house indicate contagious cold and cough.